

OPEN B LEG OF CHANNEL
NO. 1 CROSSBAR DIAL OFFICES

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1. GENERAL

1.01 This section describes the originating trouble indication that is received when an open B leg of a channel is encountered. A false indication that the originating marker A and C relays have been shunted is given, except where the originating trouble indicator has been modified to provide high resistance A and C relays, connected to 24-volt potential.

2. INDICATIONS OF TROUBLE CONDITION

2.01 The trouble indicator records indicate by the lighted BK lamp that the channel B leg check has been made, i.e., that the district link and connector JC- relay has been operated. As the SL and S trouble indicator lamps are not lighted, an open channel B leg is indicated. Since the A and C lamps are not lighted, the indication infers that the B leg was closed to shunt the marker A and C relays. The latter indication, however, is false.

2.02 Where the originating trouble indicator has been modified to provide high resistance A and C Relays, connected to 24-volt potential, a proper indication will be given, i.e., the A and C lamps lighted with the SL and S lamps not lighted.

3. REACTION DUE TO TROUBLE

3.01 There is no service reaction resulting from this trouble, since the calls that encounter the open channel condition are completed on second trial with a different channel involved.

4. IMMEDIATE PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW

4.01 Analyze the trouble indicator records. Since it is apparent the channel is defective, remove the channel from service.

5. ANALYSIS OF TROUBLE

5.01 An explanation of the circuit functions resulting in the displays shown, is as follows: When the B leg of a channel is open, for example, at the contact of the district link and connector JC- relay, the originating marker A and C relays are not shunted. The open contact at the JC- relay prevents the district link secondary and office link primary hold magnets from operating, thus opening the A and C relay shunt path.

5.02 With the originating marker A and C relays remaining in an operated condition, the marker SL and S relays cannot operate. The path for operating the A and C relays in the trouble indicator is opened when the marker AC1 relay releases, which occurs when the marker A and C relays operate. The TPK, TCK or other marker charge checking relays, as indicated by the associated trouble indicator lamps, operates through the normally made contacts of the marker AC1 relay, thus indicating that the marker A and C relays had operated.

5.03 If the originating trouble indicator circuit is provided with the high resistance A and C relays, connected to 24-volt potential, these relays will operate either to ground or to 48-volt potential. The circuit condition will be such that if the marker A and C relays are not shunted, the trouble indicator A and C lamps will be lighted, thus providing a proper trouble indication.

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